Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

Hints respecting a project for establishing universal peace with the Indians.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE first public *magistrates*, known among rude nations, are their *military leaders*. Their first public *laws* are *military orders*. Their first ideas of *regular government* are those of *military discipline*. Their first ideas of national character, and national union, arise from national exigencies that refer to war or hunting. The ideas of acting in concert, the ties of public union, are first felt and recognized by them during the operations of war, or the kindred employments of the chase. Their first sensibility to public opinion and honor, is impressed by such scenes—and, in such scenes they acquire their first ideas of public character, of order, government, subordination, regularity. Survey the history of the universe! Is there a single nation that ever became civilized before they were habituated to a *system of military order*? The feudal system, which is the basis of European government, and of which strong resemblances have obtained in Asia, was clearly of a military nature; although the pay of the troops, instead of being pecuniary, was territorial: For it was a fundamental principle of the feudal tenure, that the stipendiary property allowed the fendatory, should be enjoyed by him, in consideration of his conforming to the orders of his superior officer and performing the services commanded by his military chief, or head warrior.

The red people who border on the United States, have not however, been as yet habituated to a regular system of military subordination.—Although in the space of the last forty, or even twenty years, they appear to have made a perceptible advance towards such a system. Among other considerations, the degree of regularity with which they planned and executed their operations in 1791, argues, that they are advancing from the state of savages to that of barbarians; and that, as such, the Indians are a more formidable enemy than they were before the American revolution. But as yet they have not attained such habits of property, union, order, and resource, as to maintain of themselves a regular system of military subordination. Yet, like barbarians, the red people are distinguished by some of those strong traits of character which marked the earlier stages of the feudal policy.—Such are the aversion to labor; contempt of the mechanical and commercial arts—the proneness to plunder—and the passion for war and warlike exercises and sports. These traits strongly mark the character of the Indian warrior. They present his ruling passion. And by this passion, it is projected to seize him—and attach him to his own interest, to the true interest of his tribe, and to the interest of the United States.

Could his passion for war be so converted as to be made the instrument of peace and civilization, the important point would be gained. Instead therefore of giving presents to an Indian warrior, let him be allowed pay! Instead of being urged to labour, let him know that he may omit it! Let him also be indulged in his contempt of the mechanical and commercial arts, until time shall have corrected his prejudices! Let a main incentive to plunder be taken away, by allowing him a regular and comfortable subsistence! And instead of telling him to abandon the character of a warrior, and thus at once to eradicate the strongest passion of his soul, tell him that he shall be a more formidable warrior than can be found in any of the tribes that are at variance with his own! tell him that he shall be a regular warrior! tell him to be a good soldier!

The project therefore which is suggested is in substance, That the United States should engage in service and maintain a body of red troops, allowing them such pay and emoluments as military principles may require.—That a proper portion of their officers, especially of the higher grades, should be American citizens, as affording a security for their conforming to the authority of the Union:—That these troops should not exceed a certain proportion, say one half, of the whole military establishment of the United States, so that the rest of the forces, being white troops, might with other causes, completely secure the obedience of the Indians! And although it might at first be somewhat difficult to make them conform to the minutiæ of military arrangement, yet it is imagined, that they might be gradually habituated to a discipline which should be liberal, yet eventually exact, nervous, solid.

Could this measure be carried into full effect, it might undoubtedly be attended with important consequences.

The red troops might serve in lieu of the same number of white men: and it is presumed, that the expence of maintaining them need not much exceed, if even equal, the expence of maintaining a like number on the present establishment. For the purposes of the partisan war, the services of the red men, in co-operation with the more regular force of the white troops, might also be of material advantage. And the suggested project, if completely executed would operate at least, in a duplicate ratio against Indian hostilities: It would not only furnish men for the service, without taking the citizens from the productive occupations of peace; but it would also prevent the tribes to which the red troops belonged, from making war against the union—since their warriors would be in the United States service. And further, this measure would tend to secure a compliance with treaties on the part of the Indians; would introduce among them habits of subordination and government—and would thus facilitate the advancement of regular industry, the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and commercial arts; hereby accelerating the progress of civilization, and moral improvement.

The peace of a tribe or nation, being secured by means of military regularity, the Indians might be advised to assemble and deliberate on their own affairs. Different towns might be persuaded to consult together for their common interest, and to extend their views beyond such objects as principally occupy their attention in the councils already known among the Indians. They might be gradually taught to elect persons who should represent them in such consultations. And they might be told, that the young men ought not to determine on any measure that concerned the nation without the concurrence of the old men. Thus they might eventually be habituated to the art of legislation; and to the institution of a public council, consisting of Representatives possessing the ardour of youth, and of Senators distinguished by maturer age and capacity.

The extensive views of civilized society now begin to open upon the mind. And we might look forward to the mode of administering justice; the eventual establishment of a regular system of civil government; and the introduction of education and science; the prevalence of government, laws, liberty, industry and the arts of peace among the Indians!

In the course of the business, perhaps the art of civilizing and humanizing the ruder part of mankind, might be ascertained with a precision, and carried to a degree of perfection, of which *history can furnish no example*. For it is suggested, that the United States should lay the basis of a *system for civilizing the whole continent of America*. Simple in principle, seizing the rude warrior by his ruling passion, this project proposes to conduct him by the instrumentality of this passion from a state of ferocity, to a state of liberal government, moral order, industry, humanity, peace.

To this project, there may, I know, be opposed one general objection which will perhaps comprehend the mass of objections that might be urged in the detail! It may be objected, that the project is new, bold, extensive. But was there ever any improvement that was not new? Is cowardice, in the most favorable view, any thing but a negative quality, that does no good, and prevents improvement? And at the worst is not cowardice in literature, science or politics, as well as in war, a rascally quality, that is fatal to the accomplishment of any thing difficult and useful? Has not the idea of reforming criminals and making them useful members of society been decried by cowardice, as being the mad project of visionaries, until the American magnanimity dared to prove its propriety by carrying it into effect? And is not the constitution of the United States one of the newest, boldest, sublimest projects ever executed by man? And has any man of sense ever considered it as a defect in some of the most eminent characters in America, that they were distinguished by daring and enlarged views, as well as by accurate maturity of judgment?

If a measure be in principle useful, and friendly to humanity, its novelty, boldness, and extent, are considerations that should recommend it to the true American. And it is worthy the American glory, by their example, to teach mankind, not only the art of framing republican governments and thus serving liberal order among themselves, but also the art of civilizing and humanizing the whole world. ALFRED.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To JUBA.

[*See National Gazette of Wednesday last.*]

THE origin of declaimers and remonstrators is of very high antiquity. If you will have reference to an old book, held in great veneration by our ancestors, and which for that very reason has been denounced by some modern patriots, as containing aristocratical doctrines, you will find that Balaam's Ass is the first remonstrator upon record!

It would have been fortunate perhaps for the citizens of the United States, if the numerous successors of that singular orator had possessed the philanthropy and taciturnity of their long-eared progenitor—for it is said, that Balaam's Ass made but one speech in the course of his life, and that for the avowed purpose of preventing the effusion of blood—whereas you, JUBA, and your immaculate coadjutors, are braying from morning till night, in order to involve this happy country in all the horrors inseparable from a state of warfare.

You ask "why our executive was so passive when the brig Little Sarah was arming here, altho' a British bottom, and why all this bustle since the change of property?" I answer, that there is not the least similitude between the two cases. In the first instance it is well known, that the President had no knowledge of the transaction: and besides, that the vessel in question was a merchantman, deeply loaded with American produce, and had no commission or letters of marque—whereas in her present state, it is equally true, that she is equipped not only to cruize against the British, but against other powers with whom we have been always at peace. Do you really imagine, Sir, that we have so soon forgot, that we are more or less under obligations to all the continental powers in Europe? The assertion, perhaps, may be new to many—but the wonder will cease when we recollect, that during our struggle for liberty, all [illegible] some of them we received pecuniary assistance—witness the loans made to us by Spain and Holland. Are we then wantonly and treacherously to relinquish the reputation which we have so honorably acquired among the nations of the earth, in order to gratify you and your faction? I trust that your disappointment will be equal to the wickedness of your attempts.

Republican governments are not new in the history of mankind, and if they are so obnoxious to kings, as to induce them to undertake crusades for the sole object of extirpating them, how happens it that there was no combination of despots against us, when it would have been so easy to have crushed us to atoms? If you are at a loss for the true causes, I will tell you. It was because there was nothing unreasonable in seperating from a country, who had denied us a participation of the rights common to all the empire. It was because our local situation pointed to the expediency of independence—It was because we rejected with horror the idea of making proselytes to political opinions by fire and sword. And further, it was because we conducted ourselves with that magnanimity, moderation and virtue, as would, if imitated by those who really wish for liberty, insure success to their efforts.

Your address to the militia of Philadelphia, is an insult to their understandings. I have the pleasure of being acquainted with a number of that respectable body of citizens, and can therefore assure you, that they know well how to discriminate between what is the CAUSE of France, and what is the CAUSE of a few selfish individuals, who, in open violation of the laws of the United States, are embarked in the disgraceful business of fitting out privateers, which [illegible] either properly commissioned or manned, can be regarded [illegible] pirates. The virtuous yeomanry of America are equally proof to your seditious doctrines. If this meritorious class of citizens submitted with patience to the evils resulting from the late lengthy but just war, it does not follow that they are prepared in the present instance to join in provoking a rupture with all the maritime powers in Europe, in order to sell their wheat to JUBA and his associates, at eighteen pence per bushel, and take any kind of plunder in payment, at a thousand per cent advance!!!—Nay I will go further and say, that the enlightened people of this country are not so weary of the inestimable privilege of chusing their own rulers, as to relinquish it for *Commissioners, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Agents ad hoc. Secretaries pro temp.* &c. &c. armed with revolutionary powers to convert us into an 85th department, by the same gentle means as were employed in Brabant, or send us on board of prison ships, in case of resistance to their sovereign will. This kind of government, however it may suit JUBA and his friends, is not calculated as yet for the meridian of the United States.

You tell us among other things, that the brig Little Sarah belongs wholly *to*, and was fitted out *at* the expence of the republic of France. There is much reason to doubt the truth of this assertion, because it is well known that she was purchased at auction by a private person—and even admitting the fact as stated, yet it does not follow from thence, that the republic can claim any right from treaties to arm vessels in our ports. The observation, that the agents or representatives of popular governments possess more integrity than those of mixed or absolute ones, can only be true when the great body of the people themselves are virtuous. But to suppose that honest men are only to be found in republics, is an idea as illiberal as false. There are individuals in all nations who do honor to human nature—and who, if they submit passively to the arbitrary mandates of one man, have been probably forced to do it, in order to avoid the greater evils of being plundered and massacred by characters of your description. This I take to have been the origin of all monarchies.

To conclude, I am clearly of opinion that the time is fast approaching, when all men who are well wishers to peace, all men who have property, and indeed all men who are not hostile to the true interest of their country, will be called upon to declare, whether they will support a government of their own choice, or submit to a new order of things forced upon them by JUBA, VERITAS, a JACOBIN, little BRUTUS, the translator of foreign languages, and the other numerous descendants of the FIRST DECLAIMER AND REMONSTRATOR UPON RECORD? METELLUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

EXTRACT *from the principal* LAWS *enacted for the Government of* "The Associated Reformers, instituted for the universal Benefit of Mankind."

I.

WHEREAS it hath been a subject of complaint, that the embryo projects of many meritorious geniuses are daily lost to posterity, for the want of that fostering care so necessary to embolden the timid. And experience teaches that numbers are found incapable of conducting or understanding their own immediate concerns, and others who through choice decline taking part in any active occupation. For remedy whereof, the society offer their aid to all persons labouring under these and similar embarrassments.

II.

As a preliminary qualification, the members are to resign their temporal interests without reserve to the guidance of the society; and none shall retain any exclusive right over his personal property or inclinations, to the end that the same may be in all respects a common stock.

III.

Admission of new members, and appointment of officers, shall be determined by a majority of votes; and in the latter instance, without too rigid a partiality to talents, or favor to popular men; as the society shall infallibly become possessed of an aggregate fund of intellectual treasure, to answer all purposes and circumstances.

Nevertheless, This clause shall not extend to those members who are of the committee of enterprizes.

IV.

And whereas a very industrious class of citizens, commonly known by the appellation of "the Dreamers," have been hitherto neglected and discouraged. For remedy whereof, there shall be a department established, which shall be denominated "*the Dreaming Department*"—whose province it shall be to select the most important dreams and interesting visions which shall be communicated by the members, and other ingenious persons skilled and experienced in the art of dreaming; to the end that such communications may be made conducive to the formation of plans for useful projects.

VI.

Eighty-four members shall be elected by ballot, quarterly, who shall be denominated "*the Committee of Enterprises*"—To them shall be committed the execution of all arduous and hazardous undertakings. No member shall be of this committee, except he hath already signalized himself in single combat, honorably killed his man at least, or performed some action manifesting his courage and genius for arms.

VII.

[illegible] rally to be made concern[illegible] researches very gene[illegible] of politics, by means of an extensive [illegible]ssive state dence with foreign agents, and similar societies, which undoubtedly will spread hereafter into all civilized countries. This arrangement is designed to facilitate a principle object of the institution; which is to project new systems, or amend those that are decayed for tottering monarchies, declining empires, or deranged republics.

XI.

The society shall publish the political, happy, or lamentable situation (as the case may be) of the several states of both hemispheres; whether under the denomination of monarchies, empires, republics, dukedoms, palatinates, or electorates, &c. &c. in order that the citizens, subjects or slaves (as the case may be) may understand how far they ought to be satisfied with their ancient establishments, or whether a reform ought to be preferred.

There are many other regulations which are not necessary to be inserted here, as they contain only the ordinary rules for the preservation of order, times of recess, &c. &c.

*** *The Printers are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers.*

FOR THE GAZETTE.

[*Conclusion of* PACIFICUS, No. 5, *from our last.*]

BUT Louis XVI. it is said, acted from reasons of State without regard to our cause; while the people of France patronised it with zeal and attachment.

As far as the assertion, with regard to the monarch is founded and is an objection to our gratitude to him, it destroys the whole fabric of gratitude to France: For our gratitude is and must be relative to the *services* rendered us. The nation can only claim it on the score of their having been rendered *by their agent with their means*. If the views with which he rendered them divested them of that merit which ought to inspire gratitude—none is due. The nation no more than their agent can claim it.

As to the individual good wishes of the citizens of France, as they did not produce the services rendered to us as a nation, they can be no foundation for *national* gratitude. They can

only call for a reciprocation of individual good wishes. They cannot form the baſis of *public* obligation.

But the aſſertion takes more for granted, than there is reaſon to believe true.

Louis the XVI. no doubt took part in our conteſt from reaſons of ſtate; but Louis the XVI. was a humane kind-hearted man. The acts of his early youth had entitled him to this character. It is natural for a man of ſuch a diſpoſition to become intereſted in the cauſe of thoſe whom he protects or aids; and if the concurrent teſtimony of the period may be credited, there was no man in France more perſonally friendly to the cauſe of this country than Louis the XVI. I am much miſinformed if repeated declarations of the venerable Franklin did not atteſt this fact.

It is a juſt tribute to the people of France to admit, that they manifeſted a lively intereſt in the cauſe of America; but while motives are ſcanned who can ſay how much of it is to be aſcribed to the antipathy which they bore to their rival neighbors; how much to their ſympathy in the object of our purſuit? It is certain that the love of liberty was not a *national* ſentiment in France, when a zeal for our cauſe firſt appeared among that people.

There is reaſon to believe too, that the attachment to our cauſe, which ultimately became very extenſive, if not general, did not originate with the maſs of the French people. It began with the circles more immediately connected with the government, and was thence diffuſed through the nation.

This obſervation, beſides its tendency to correct ideas, which are calculated to give a falſe direction to the public feeling, may ſerve to check the ſpirit of illiberal invective, which has been wantonly indulged againſt thoſe diſtinguiſhed friends of America, who, though the authors of the French revolution, have fallen victims to it; becauſe their principles would not permit them to go the length of an entire ſubverſion of the monarchy.

The preachers of gratitude are not aſhamed to brand *Louis* the XVI. as a tyrant, and *La Fayette* as a traitor. But how can we wonder at this, when they inſinuate a diſtruſt even of a ——— !!!

In urging the friendly diſpoſition to our cauſe, manifeſted by the people of France, as a motive to our gratitude towards that people, it ought not to be forgotten, that thoſe diſpoſitions were not confined to the inhabitants of that country. They were eminently ſhared by the people of the United Provinces, produced to us valuable pecuniary aids from their citizens, and eventually involved them in the war on the ſame ſide with us. It may be added too, that here the patronage of our cauſe emphatically began with the community not originating as in France with the government, but finally implicating the government in the conſequences.

Our cauſe had alſo numerous friends in other countries; even in that with which we were at war.—Conducted with prudence, moderation, juſtice, and humanity, it may be ſaid to have been a popular cauſe among mankind; conciliating the countenances of Princes, and the affection of nations.

The diſpoſitions of the individual citizens of France can therefore in no ſenſe be urged as conſtituting a peculiar claim to our gratitude. As far as there is foundation for it, it muſt be referred to the *ſervices rendered* to us; and, in the firſt inſtance, to the unfortunate monarch that rendered them. This is the concluſion of nature and reaſon.

A further view of this ſubject is reſerved for another paper

PACIFICUS.

No. VI.

THE very men who not long ſince, with a holy zeal, would have been glad to make an *auto de fe* of any one who ſhould have preſumed to aſſign bounds to our obligations to Louis the XVI. are now ready to conſign to the flames thoſe who venture even to think, that he died a proper object of our ſympathy or regret. The greateſt pains are taken to excite againſt him our deteſtation. His ſuppoſed perjuries and crimes are ſounded in the public ear, with all the exaggerations of intemperate declaiming. All the *unproved* and *contradicted allegations* which have been brought againſt him are taken for granted, as the oracles of truth, on no better grounds, than the mere general preſumptions—that he could not have been a friend to a revolution which ſtripped him of ſo much power—that it is not likely the Convention would have pronounced him guilty, and conſigned him to ſo ignominious a fate, if he had been really innocent.

It is very poſſible that time may diſcloſe facts and proofs, which will ſubſtantiate the guilt imputed to Louis; but theſe facts and proofs have not yet been authenticated to the world; and juſtice admoniſhes us to wait for their production and authentication.

Thoſe who have moſt cloſely attended to the courſe of the tranſaction, find leaſt cauſe to be convinced of the criminality of the deceaſed monarch. While his counſel, whoſe characters give weight to their aſſertions, with an air of conſcious truth, boldly appeal to facts and proofs, in the knowledge and poſſeſſion of the Convention, for the refutation of the charges brought againſt him—the members of that body, in all the debates upon the ſubject which have reached this country, either directly from France, or circuitouſly through England, appear to have contented themſelves with *aſſuming* the exiſtence of the facts charged, and inferring from them a criminality which, after the abolition of the royalty, they were intereſted to eſtabliſh.

The preſumptions of guilt drawn from the ſuggeſtions which have been ſtated, are more than counterbalanced by an oppoſite preſumption, which is too obvious not to have occurred to many, though I do not recollect yet to have met with it in print.—It is this:

If the Convention had poſſeſſed *clear evidence* of the guilt of Louis, they would have produced it to the world in an *authentic* and *unqueſtionable* ſhape. Reſpect for the opinion of mankind, regard for their own character, the intereſt of their cauſe make this an *imperious* duty; nor can the omiſſion be ſatisfactorily aſcribed to any other reaſon, than the want of *ſuch evidence*.

The inference from this is, that the melancholy cataſtrophe of Louis XVI. was the reſult of a ſuppoſed political expediency, rather than of real criminality.

In a caſe ſo circumſtanced, does it, can it conſiſt with our juſtice or our humanity, to partake in the angry and vindictive paſſions which are endeavored to be excited againſt the unfortunate monarch? Was it a crime in him to have been born a Prince? Could this circumſtance forfeit his title to the commiſeration due to his misfortunes as a man?

Would *gratitude* dictate to a people, ſituated as are the people of this country, to *lend their aid* to extend to the ſon the misfortunes of the father? Should we not be more certain of violating no obligation of that kind—of not implicating the delicacy of our national character—by taking no part in the conteſt—than by throwing our weight into either ſcale?

Would not a juſt eſtimate of the origin and progreſs of our relations to France, viewed with reference to the mere queſtion of gratitude, lead us to this reſult—that we ought not to *take part* againſt the ſon and ſucceſſor of a father, on whoſe *ſole will* depended the aſſiſtance which we received—that we ought not to *take part* with him againſt the nation, whoſe blood and whoſe treaſure had been, in the hands of the father, the means of the aſſiſtance afforded us?

But we are ſometimes told, by way of anſwer, that the cauſe of France is the cauſe of liberty; and that we are bound to aſſiſt the nation on the ſcore of their being engaged in the defence of that cauſe. How far this idea ought to carry us, will be the ſubject of future examination.

It is only neceſſary here to obſerve, that it preſents a queſtion eſſentially different from that which has been in diſcuſſion. If we are bound to aſſiſt the French nation, on the principle of their being embarked in the defence of liberty, this is a ground altogether foreign to that of gratitude. Gratitude has reference only *to kind offices received*. The obligation to aſſiſt the cauſe of liberty, has reference to the merits of that cauſe, and to the intereſt we have in its ſupport. It is poſſible, that the benefactor may be on one ſide—the defenders and ſupporters of liberty on the other. Gratitude may point one way—the love of liberty another. It is therefore important to juſt concluſions, not to confound the two things.

A ſentiment of juſtice more than the importance of the queſtion itſelf has led to ſo particular a diſcuſſion, reſpecting the proper object of whatever acknowledgment may be due from the United States for the aid which they received from France during their own revolution.

The extent of the obligation which it may impoſe is by far the moſt intereſting enquiry. And though it is preſumed, that enough has been already ſaid to evince, that it does in no degree require us to embark in the war; yet there is another and a very ſimple view of the ſubject, which is too convincing to be omitted.

The aſſiſtance lent us by France was afforded by a great and powerful nation, poſſeſſing numerous armies, a reſpectable navy, rendering it a match for the force to be contended with.—The poſition of Europe was favorable to the enterpriſe; a general diſpoſition prevailing to ſee the power of Great-Britain abridged.—The co-operation of Spain was very much a matter of courſe, and the probability of other powers becoming engaged on the ſame ſide not remote.—Great Britain was alone and likely to continue ſo—France had a great and perſuaſive intereſt in the ſeparation of this country from Britain. In this ſituation with *much to hope* and *not much to fear*, ſhe took part in our quarrel.

France is at this time *ſingly* engaged with the greateſt part of Europe, including all the firſt rate powers, except one, and in danger of being engaged with all the reſt. To uſe the emphatic language of a member of the National Convention—ſhe has but *one enemy* and that is ALL EUROPE. Her internal affairs are *without doubt* in ſerious diſorder.—Her navy comparatively inconſiderable. The United States are a young nation; their population though rapidly increaſing, ſtill ſmall—their reſources, though growing, not great; without armies, without fleets—capable from the nature of the country and the ſpirit of its inhabitants of immenſe exertions for ſelf-defence, but little capable of thoſe external efforts which could materially ſerve the cauſe of France. So far from having any direct intereſt in going to war, they have the ſtrongeſt motives of intereſt to avoid it. By embarking with France in the war, they would have incomparably more to apprehend, than to hope.

This contraſt of ſituations and inducements is alone a concluſive demonſtration, that the United States are not under an obligation, from gratitude, to join France in the war. The utter diſparity between the circumſtances of the ſervice *to be rendered*, and of the *ſervice received*, proves, that the one cannot be an adequate baſis of obligation for the other—There would be a want of equality, and conſequently of reciprocity.

But complete juſtice would not be done to this queſtion of gratitude, were no notice to be taken of the addreſs, which has appeared in the public papers (the authenticity of which has not been impeached) from the Convention of France to the United States; announcing the appointment of the preſent Miniſter Plenipotentiary. In that addreſs the Convention informs us, that "the ſupport which the ancient France. Court had afforded the United States to recover their independence, was only the fruit of a baſe ſpeculation; and that their glory offended its ambitious views, and the Ambaſſadors of France bore the criminal orders of ſtopping the career of their proſperity."

If this information is to be admitted in the full force of the terms it is very fatal to the claim of gratitude towards France. An obſervation ſimilar to one made in a former paper occurs here. If the organ of the nation, on whoſe will the aid given us depended, acted not only from motives irrelative to our advantage, but from unworthy motives, or as it is ſtated, from a baſe ſpeculation—if afterwards he diſplayed a temper hoſtile to the confirmation of our ſecurity and proſperity, he acquired no title to our gratitude in the firſt inſtance, or he forfeited it in the ſecond. And the nation of France, who can only claim it in virtue of the conduct of their agent, muſt together with him renounce the pretenſion. It is an obvious principle, that if a nation can claim merit from the good deeds of its ſovereign, it muſt anſwer for the demerit of his miſdeeds. The rule to be a good one, muſt apply both ways.

But ſome deductions are to be made from the ſuggeſtions contained in the addreſs of the Convention, in reference to the motives which evidently dictated the communication. Their zeal to alienate the good will of this country from the late monarch, and to increaſe the odium of the French nation againſt the monarchy, which was ſo ardent as to make them overlook the tendency of their communication, to diſarm their votaries among us of the plea of gratitude, may juſtly be ſuſpected of exaggeration.

The truth probably is, that the *baſe ſpeculation* charged, amounts to nothing more than that the government of France, in affording us aſſiſtance, was directed by the motives which have been attributed to it, namely, the deſire of promoting the intereſt of France, by leſſening the power of Great-Britain, and opening a new channel of commerce to herſelf—that the orders ſaid to have been given to the Ambaſſadors of France to ſtop the career of our proſperity are ——reſolvable into a ſpeculative jealouſy of the miniſters of the day, leſt the United States, by becoming as powerful and great as they are capable of becoming under an efficient government, might prove formidable to the European poſſeſſions in America. With theſe qualifications and allowances, the addreſs offers no new diſcovery to the intelligent and unbiaſſed friends of their country. They knew long ago that the intereſt of France had been the governing motive of the aid afforded us; and they ſaw clearly enough, in the converſation and conduct of her agents, while the preſent conſtitution of the United States was under conſideration, that the government of which they were the inſtruments, would have preferred our remaining under the old form, for the reaſon which has been ſtated. They perceived alſo, that theſe views had their effect upon ſome of the devoted partizans of France among ourſelves; as they now perceive, that the ſame characters are embodying themſelves with all the aid they can obtain, under the like influence, to reſiſt the *operation* of that government of which they withſtood the eſtabliſhment.

All this was and is ſeen, and the body of the people of America are too diſcerning to be long in the dark about it. Too wiſe to have been miſled by foreign or domeſtic machinations, they adopted a conſtitution which was neceſſary to their ſafety and to their happineſs. Too wiſe ſtill to be enſnared by the ſame machinations, they will ſupport the government they have eſtabliſhed, and will take care of their own peace, in ſpite of the inſidious efforts which are making to detach them from the one, and to diſturb the other.

The information which the addreſs of the Convention contains, ought to ſerve as an inſtructive leſſon to the people of this country. It ought to teach us not to over-rate *foreign friendſhips*—to be upon our guard againſt *foreign attachments*. The former will generally be found hollow and deluſive; the latter will have a natural tendency to lead us aſide from our own true intereſt, and to make us the dupes of foreign influence. They introduce a principle of action, which in its effects, if the expreſſion may be allowed, is *anti-national*. Foreign influence is truly the GRECIAN HORSE to a republic. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance. Nor ought we to imagine, that it can only make its approaches in the groſs form of direct bribery. It is then moſt dangerous, when it comes under the patronage of our paſſions, under the auſpices of national prejudice and partiality.

I truſt the morals of this country are yet too good to leave much to apprehend on the ſcore of bribery. Careſſes, condeſcentions, flattery, in uniſon with our prepoſſeſſions, are infinitely more to be feared; and as far as there is opportunity for corruption, it is to be remembered, that one foreign power can employ this reſource as well as another, and that the effect muſt be much greater, when it is combined with the other means of influence, than where it ſtands alone.

PACIFICUS.

Waſhington, July 4, 1793.

At the laying of the corner ſtone of the Hotel to be built by lottery in the Federal City, upwards of 1500 people were preſent, and walked from thence in proceſſion, preceded a lodge of Free-maſons, to a dinner, the principal *diſh* of which conſiſted of an ox roaſted whole. A number of toaſts were drank on the occaſion, and the day concluded with much harmony.

N. B. The principal front of the Hotel will extend one hundred and twenty feet, and the aſſembly room will be 40 by 60. The whole will form the moſt magnificent building in America, perhaps in any other country.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) June 25.

Laſt Thurſday evening major-general Ogilvie arrived here in the Alligator frigate from St. Peters, alſo 5 tranſports, having on board between 5 and 600 priſoners, and ſome ſtores.

The governor of St. Peters was brought here in the Alligator, and is at liberty to walk about the town.

The priſoners look extremely healthy, and appear to have been treated with the greateſt humanity and kindneſs.

AUGUSTA, (Geor.) June 20.

We are authoriſed to mention, that official communications have been received from the Preſident of the United States, by our government, forbidding Georgia to enter into any offenſive war with the Creeks. Theſe orders authorize the raiſing of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, each to conſiſt of one hundred men, to be commiſſioned by the Governor of this ſtate, and under Continental pay whilſt in actual ſervice.

It is ſaid that a ſchooner has been lately fitted out at Savannah, under a French commiſſion, to cruize againſt the Britiſh. This privateer is commanded by a Frenchman, manned chiefly by Americans, and owned by a Mr. Putnam.

July 27. General Pickens will ſet out in the courſe of this week from Hopewell, in South-Carolina, for Philadelphia.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) July 8.

By a gentleman from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the cauſe of the aggreſſions of that nation, on the Cumberland ſettlers, is by certain traders telling the Indians, that country was thrown away by Congreſs, and they could do them miſchief with impunity. What motive could theſe traders have for infuſing ſuch ſentiments into ſavages? none, we can conceive, but that of buying horſes very cheap, which the Indians ſteal from that place.

On the morning of the 12th inſt. about the break of day, Capt. John Beaird, who had the command of a company of mounted infantry, conſiſting of fifty ſix; made an attack on the Hanging Maw's family, and other Indians, who were invited there by order of government.

Major King and Daniel Carmichael, were at the Hanging Maw's at the time, and report that Beaird's party had killed Scantee, Fool Charley, one of the chiefs of Hightower, Betty, the daughter of Kittakiſka, and ſeveral others; among them a white man, named William Roſeberry. The Hanging Maw and his wife both wounded, and Betty, the daughter of Nancy Ward. Major King and Daniel Carmichael ſay that it was with great riſque of their lives, they eſcaped through the fire of theſe enraged whitemen, and alſo at their particular entreaty, they ſpared the reſt of the Hanging Maw's family, and did not burn his houſe.

We hear that Capt. Beaird was poſitively reſtricted by Gov Blount's orders, from croſſing the Tenneſſee, and to confine his purſuit to that party of Indians, who had lately killed the two Gillums, or a horſe-ſtealing party in the ſame neighborhood.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The Committee appointed to examine the ſituation of the French fleet arrived in this harbor, and to aſcertain the number of paſſengers, and the relief neceſſary to be given them, Report,

THAT they viſited 13 of the ſhips, and found on board 351 paſſengers, excluſive of people of colour and negroes, of which number about 100 are women and children—that the paſſengers in other ſhips arrived and expected are probably equal to the above number, of which they have adviſed an accurate report to be made to the Conſul of the French Republic—That the diſtreſſes of theſe unhappy people has not been exagerated, or perhaps equalled, by the information already given to the public—That an exertion of great humanity is indiſpenſably neceſſary in the town of Baltimore, to

ſupply their immediate wants and provide for their comfortable accommodation, until the interference of the French miniſter, or the general government, can be engaged—That the paſſengers and crews in general appeared to be healthy.

The Committee actuated by motives of pity for the helpleſs part of the paſſengers have, of their own authority, ordered a ſupply of freſh proviſions and vegetables to ſeveral of the ſhips, of which articles they had been totally deſtitute during the voyage—this part of their conduct they truſt will be approved of by their fellow-citizens.

The buſineſs of future ſupply the committee conceive ought to be conducted in ſome regular ſyſtem. On mature conſideration they beg leave to recommend the following reſolutions—

Reſolved, That ſubſcriptions be taken immediately for ſuch ſum as each perſon may pleaſe to contribute or advance, on the occaſion—one third part to be paid in hand, and the reſidue when called for;—that the whole be put under the direction of the Conſul of the French Republic, who will cauſe an exact account to be taken of the paſſengers that are in actual want of ſupport—that the Conſul be requeſted to appoint a committee, from the contributors, to receive the money, who will keep regular accounts of the expenditures authoriſed by him, and appoint perſons to purchaſe proviſions, provide houſes, and do ſuch other matters as ſhall be judged proper and neceſſary.

Reſolved, That a committee be alſo appointed to call on the inhabitants of the town, to requeſt them to give accommodation to the unhappy people above mentioned, in ſuch numbers as is convenient to each family; and that they make their Report to the French Conſul, and aſſiſt in carrying this plan into execution.

The ſubſcription being opened on the Exchange this day at 12 o'clock, near TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were immediately ſubſcribed, and the example will no doubt be generally followed.

To the Ladies of Baltimore.

TO alleviate diſtreſs is the peculiar province of the female ſex; the hand of nature formed them, no leſs to ſmooth the aſperity of man, and give a gentleneſs to his diſpoſition, than to avert misfortunes from deſtroying his peace, or depriving them of their ſeverity when they may occur. Being conſcious of this truth, it may be unneceſſary to remind the fair, that an opportunity has now offered to diſplay the generous attributes of their ſouls. Our valued allies now implore aſſiſtance; eſcaping from the Ruſſian barbarity of a murderous mob, deprived of ALL that fortune had preſented, or their induſtry had accumulated, they ſeek refuge in this aſylum of peace and happineſs, without food to ſupport their drooping bodies, or clothes to protect them from the inclemency of the climate.—The liberality of our citizens is already preparing to afford their mite; but how many female ſtrangers, many of them lately bleſſed with affluence, demand the more immediate and particular attention of their own ſex? Once furniſhed with every luxury of life, they now would gladly receive the humbleſt pittance—Very few poſſeſs a ſecond change of garments, and it is in this that you can eſpecially aſſiſt them; think but a moment on their helpleſs ſituation, their impoveriſhed infants, torn from the hapleſs partners of their misfortunes, their huſbands, fathers—and my feeble voice will not be required to ſummon into action the commiſeration and benevolence of your hearts.

BOSTON, July 8.

Thurſday laſt (4th July) being the 17th anniverſary of American Independence—the ſame was celebrated here. The morning was uſhered in by the diſcharge of cannon from the caſtle, by the company of artillery in this town, and by the ſons of Liberty, at Liberty-ſquare, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Council, with ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction, walked in proceſſion to the Old South meeting houſe, where, after the Rev. Dr. Thatcher had addreſſed the throne of grace, by prayer, an Oration was delivered, adapted to the occaſion, by John Q. Adams, Eſq. to a very numerous audience, whoſe countenances teſtified the ſincerity of the univerſal plaudits with which it was received. And it is but juſtice to Mr. Adams to obſerve, that in point of compoſition and oratory, he has been excelled by none who preceded him.

The Independent Fuſileers, and a company of militia, in complete uniform, paraded in honor of the day.

The day was celebrated with the greateſt hilarity and good humor, by every claſs of citizens, and at ſunſet a diſcharge of cannon concluded the entertainments.

The Cincinnati, agreeably to their inſtitution, dined together, at Mr. Bryant's Hall, in Equality-Lane.

Lateſt European Intelligence,

By an arrival at Boſton from Liverpool.

LISBON, April 14.

LIEUT. Gen. Bernard Ramirez Eſqueval, has been appointed admiral of our fleet, which will be compoſed of 11 ſhips of the line, 2 frigates and 2 brigs, and are at preſent on the Tagus, between Junquiera and Belem, ready to put to ſea. Twelve hundred young men from Oporto have offered to ſerve as volunteers on board this fleet, as well as many ſailors from the adjacent provinces to the amount of 4000.

GERMERSHEIM, May 6.

The Prince of Conde has announced to the Bretons who are under his command, that he has received intelligence that all Britanny, except Breſt, has ſubmitted to the royaliſts, and that he wiſhes they would uſe all the means in their power to go thither, where they may be of more ſervice than with him.

OSTEND, May 18.

A fleet has juſt anchored in our roads, ſuppoſed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French, who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Laſt night there was a long ſkirmiſhing between our advanced poſts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing ſince morning, we ſuppoſe they have retreated again.

QUIEVRAIN, May 12.

The French to the number of 1200, at 5 this morning made a ſortie from Conde and puſhed forward to attack our advanced poſts, which to draw them the nearer, made a feint to retreat. In the interim the enemy ſet fire in old Conde, to two farm-houſes by which our chaſſeurs were covered. It was then that a battalion of infantry took them in flank and repulſed them vigorouſly—killed a number of them: As they gave no quarter they bro't in no priſoners. On our ſide we had 6 men killed and two horſes wounded.

The army under the command of his ſerene highneſs the prince of Saxe Cobourg has at this time a free communication with that of gen. Clairfait.

We learn by the French deſerters that their commander in chief, Dampiere, was interred on the right wing of the camp of Famars.

Private letters from Worms ſtate, that the French Gen. Cuſtine, has been made priſoner, with a part of the troops under his command.

FRANKFORT, April 27.

The French army on the Moſelle, conſiſting of 40,000 men, has made a movement in front, and again taken poſſeſſion of Deux-Ponts and Hambourg. It is ſuppoſed however, that they will ſoon be driven thence again, as the reigning duke of Brunſwick, at the head of a body of 20,000 Pruſſians, Auſtrians and Heſſians, is marching to the relief of this Duchy.

[*See an article of 28th April, in our laſt Gazette,*]

BRUSSELS, May 15.

The French troops, diſappointed in their efforts to ſuccour Conde, have in great part retired to the camp at Famars, and the remainder to garriſon the different frontier towns.

OSTEND, May 18.

A fleet has juſt anchored in our roads, ſuppoſed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Laſt night there was a long ſkirmiſhing between our advanced poſts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing ſince morning, we ſuppoſe they have retreated again.

LONDON, May 9.

The Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip is not, as has been ſtated, condemned as a prize to the re-captors, there not having been yet time for the cuſtomary proceſs of the High Admiralty Court. The legal opinions in this new caſe are, however, ſtrongly in their favor, and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador ſays, this opinion coincides with the laws of his country. The amount of the ſpecie already come at is 450000l. and the whole of the cargo will net about 800,000l.

May 17. The right wing of the Coldſtream regiment were the troops that ſuffered moſt in the attack of the 8th. It conſiſted of four companies, commanded by Colonels Boſville, Gaſcoigne, Freemantle, and Fitzroy—the firſt loſt 21 men, the 2d 19, the 3d 14, and the 4th 9 killed and wounded.

Philadelphia, July 17.

A letter from Baltimore contains the following particulars relative to the cauſe of the late event at Cape-Francois:

"The moſt circumſtantial account we have received of the cauſe of this fatal diſaſter, throws conſiderable part of the cenſures on the inhabitants of the Cape; it appears that Gen. Galbaud arrived there in the abſence of the commiſſioners; that he found the town in great want of proviſions, which he had not money to purchaſe; that he offered the Americans fourteen dollars per barrel for flour, payable in drafts on Philadelphia or France; that the Americans refuſed to receive ſuch payment, but offered their flour at 12 dollars for ſpecie, or the produce of the iſland; that the inhabitants, pleaſed with the generoſity of this offer, agreed with the General to furniſh the produce, in conſequence of which agreement, the Americans delivered their flour, and then the inhabitants would not comply with their promiſes—at this ſtage of the buſineſs the commiſſioners arrived—they cenſured the general for exceeding his powers, and ſo defined what they conceived to be his authority, that he refuſed to remain in the Iſland, and determined on returning to France. The commiſſioners however confirmed the purchaſe from the Americans, and aſſeſſed the inhabitants heavily for the payment—the latter diſguſted with the tax, invited the general and admiral (who it ſeems was diſpleaſed alſo with his treatment) to an attack on the commiſſioners, they landed for the purpoſe, and the inhabitants refuſed their aid; the commiſſioners and their party ſuſtained the attack of their adverſaries two days, and it then would appear that each party conſidered itſelf in danger, the one retired to the ſhipping, the other to the country; the revolted Negroes were admitted into the town, and then ſcenes of unparalleled horror were committed."

On Sunday laſt Admiral Sercey, commanding the fleet from Cape-Francois, arrived in town from Baltimore.

The ſhip Waſhington, of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived at that port laſt Sunday evening, after ſix weeks paſſage from Londonderry, with about 300 paſſengers.

The committee appointed by the citizens on the 9th inſtant, to purſue meaſures, for the relief of the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois: Do in the fulfilment of their duty recommend, that ſubſcriptions be opened in the reſpective wards of the city, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, for the benevolent purpoſe of ſupplying the wants of ſuch of the diſtreſſed as are or may arrive in this city, and thoſe that are already in great numbers at Baltimore, and Norfolk in Virginia. The following gentlemen are accordidgly ſolicited to co-operate with the committee in raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, and when prepared return the amount and ſums collected to a meeting of the ſubſcribers that may be appointed hereafter—

North Mulberry Ward.

William Van Pnul, Edmund Randolph, Godfrey Haga, John Baker, Philip Wager.

South Mulberry.

Leonard Dorſey, Thomas Morris, Chriſtopher Kucher, Michael Hillegas, Joſeph B. M'Kean.

North Ward.

Henry Kammerer, Charles Biddle, Jonathan Jones, Joſeph Anthony, Lawrence Sickle.

High Street.

John Morrell, William Wells.

Upper Delaware.

Andrew Hodge, Henry Pratt.

Lower Delaware.

John Duffield, John Gill.

Walnut Ward.

Caſper Morris, Robert Smith, James Crawford.

Cheſnut Ward.

John Stille, Senior, Benjamin Smith, William Poyntell.

Middle Ward.

Iſrael Iſrael, George Bickham, Francis Bailey, Benjamin F. Bache.

South Ward.

Thomas Harriſon, Samuel M. Fox, Charles Marſhall, Matthew M'Connell.

Dock Ward.

John Purdon, Joſeph Lownes, Thomas M. Willing, George Meade.

New Market Ward.

Daniel Smith, Clement Stocker, Robert Wharton, Walter Stewart.

South Ward.

William Clifton, Thomas Penroſe, Joſeph Huddle.

Northern Liberties.

William Coates, Robert Hare, Peter Brown, Jacob Servoſs.

The benevolence of the citizens of Baltimore, manifeſted towards the fugitives from Cape-Francois, exceeds all praiſe. *Fifteen Thouſand Dollars* were ſubſcribed in a very ſhort time—and various expedients are deviſed by their committees, to find employment for the mechanics, and convenient accommodations for the whole.

Theſe exertions appear to make the moſt ſenſible impreſſions on the minds of our unfortunate allies—Surely the bleſſing of the Father of Mercies, will deſcend on their heads, who thus hold out the cup of conſolation to thoſe who were ready to periſh.

Letters from New-York ſay that the Ambuſcade is arrived there from a cruiſe.

One hundred and twenty veſſels have entered the Cheſapeak bay, with upwards of 1200 paſſengers, men, women and children, on board, many of whom have eſcaped by ſwimming from fire and ſword, naked, and in want of every thing.

The French fleet arrived in Cheſapeake, carried in two valuable Dutch prizes.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Barcelona, to a Gentleman in this City, dated April 20.

"No doubt you have been informed before this, that Spain and England are engaged againſt France. Thoſe powers have been careful with regard to navigation; the Spaniſh governments having ſtationed frigates, and other armed ſhips along the Spaniſh coaſt from this place and Gibraltar, with orders to protect every veſſel coming this way with grain and any other goods; conſequently the Engliſh and American veſſels, on coming into the ſtreights will meet with a ſafe convoy: nor will they be moleſted by the Barbary cruiſers; ſo that it is not neceſſary to charter neutral veſſels, as thoſe are equally ſafe and may be had on lower freight than neutral ſhips.

"The cargo of wheat and flour from America, is juſt ſold to the magiſtrates of that city, the wheat at the extraordinary high price of 110 reals per quarter, and the flour 125 reals per quintal."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 9.

"There ſeems to be a univerſal acquieſcence in the meaſures of government in this quarter; and unleſs more ſucceſsful efforts are made to ſtir up the people to their own injury, peace will continue to bleſs us."

Extract of a letter from a neighbouring country town.

"Claw me and I'll claw you."

SCOTCH PROVERB.

"A few high mettled idlers of our town finding no other chance by which to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the multitude, have of late determined to meet together and to conſer *on each other* the title of "MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB"—under this plauſible name they hope the public mind may be led to repoſe intire confidence in all their doings. Whether they wiſh to chooſe from their own ſociety the officers of government, or to alter any law that may not ſuit *the particular ſituation* of any of the members, it is preſumed that no one will dare to oppoſe their meaſures.

"Should any one be ſo impertinent as to aſk, is not this the *minority* dictating to the *majority*? the anſwer is, *it is the voice of the Democratic Club.*

"I had determined to enliſt myſelf with this party, but my friend and neighbour has ſuggeſted to me that in time the *Democratic Order* will become Noble, and that it will ſubject our country to trouble. I ſhould be much obliged to any friend of your's for his opinion on the ſubject before I am enrolled,

"A DEMOCRAT."

UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 12, 1793

THE vacation for the Philoſophical Claſſes commences on Monday the 15th inſtant, and is to continue *ſix* weeks; and for the different ſchools, belonging to the Inſtitution, on Monday the 29th inſtant, to continue *four* weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the Senior Claſs, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Truſtees, and approved of by them, will be held on the 2d Wedneſday of September next.

As the Philoſophical Profeſſors will begin their courſes of Lectures about the 1ſt of September, to the Claſſes under their care, and as it is uſual for Students from diſtant parts, who wiſh to finiſh their education in the Univerſity, to enter one or other of theſe Claſſes, according to their proficiency in Literature, it is recommended to ſuch Students to make their applications for admiſſion at that time.

The Lectures of the Provoſt for the benefit of the Medical Students, will begin, as uſual, on the firſt of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Profeſſors commence.

By order of the Faculty,

WM. ROGERS, Sec'ty.

For the Conſtitution, &c. of the Democratic Society, ſee 4th page.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Robert,	Jacobs,	Honduras
	Jenny,	Marſchalk,	New-York
	Induſtry,	Caſſin,	Lewis Town
	Induſtry,	Haven,	New-Hampſhire
Brig	Peggy,	Morris,	Savannah
	Chickley,	Cavanagh,	St. John's
	Hetty,	Woods,	St. Thomas'
	Active,	M'Keever,	St. Croix
	Duron,	Deakin,	Marſeilles
	Derry Packet,	M'Carthy,	Honduras
	Lively,	Hickman,	Boſton
Sch'r	Sally,	Wilſon,	ditto
	Commerce,	Shaw,	Caſco Bay
Sloop	Mary,	Mulford,	New-York
	Betſey,	Brenan,	New-London

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/2
3 per Cents,	10/2
Deferred,	11/2
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at the city of Philadelphia, for the said city, July 3d, 1793—

On motion, ordered, That the Committee of Correspondence do publish in one or more of the public newspapers of this city, the Principles, Articles, and Regulations agreed upon by this meeting, together with a list of the names of the officers thereof, and the Circular Letter ordered to be sent to the different counties.

Extract from the minuts,
JOHN PORTER, *Secretary.*

Principles, Articles, and Regulations,

AGREED UPON BY THE

MEMBERS

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

in Philadelphia, May 30, 1793.

THE Rights of Man, the genuine objects of society, and the legitimate principles of government, have been clearly developed by the successive revolutions of America and France. Those events have withdrawn the veil, which concealed the dignity and the happiness of the human race, and have taught us, no longer dazzled with adventitious splendour, or awed by antiquated usurpation, to erect the Temple of Liberty on the ruins of palaces and thrones.

At this propitious period, when the nature of Freedom and Equality is thus practically displayed, and when their value, (best understood by those who have paid the price of acquiring them) is universally acknowledged, the patriotic mind will naturally be solicitous, by every proper precaution, to preserve and perpetuate the blessings which Providence hath bestowed upon our country;—for, in reviewing the history of nations, we find occasion to lament, that the vigilance of the people has been too easily absorbed in victory—and that the prize, which has been atchieved by the wisdom and valour of one generation, has too often been lost by the ignorance and supineness of another.

With a view, therefore, to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty, to facilitate the enjoyments and exercise of our civil rights, and to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the glorious inheritance of a free Republican Government, the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania is constituted and established. Unfettered by any religious or national distinctions, unbiassed by party, and unmoved by ambition, this institution embraces the interest and invites the support of every virtuous citizen. The public good is, indeed, its sole object, and we think that the best means are pursued for obtaining it, when we recognize the following, as the fundamental principles of our association.

I.

That the people have the inherent and exclusive right and power of making and altering forms of government; and that for regulating and protecting our social interests, a Republican Government is the most natural and beneficial form which the wisdom of man has devised.

II.

That the Republican Constitutions of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania, being framed and established by the people, it is our duty, as good citizens, to support them. And in order effectually to do so, it is likewise the duty of every freeman, to regard with attention, and to discuss without fear, the conduct of the public servants, in every department of government.

III.

That, in considering the administration of public affairs, men and measures should be estimated according to their intrinsic merits; and therefore, regardless of party spirit or political connection, it is the duty of every citizen, by making the general welfare the rule of his conduct, to aid and approve those men and measures that have an influence in promoting the prosperity of the commonwealth.

IV.

That in the choice of persons to fill the offices of government, it is essential to the existence of a free Republic, that every citizen should act according to his own judgment, and, therefore, any attempt to corrupt or delude the people in exercising the rights of suffrage, either by promising the favour of one candidate, or traducing the character of another, is an offence equally injurious to moral rectitude and civil liberty.

V.

That the People of Pennsylvania form but one indivisible community, whose political rights and interests, whose national honour and prosperity must, in degree and duration, be forever the same; and, therefore, it is the duty of every freeman, and shall be the endeavor of the Democratic Society, to remove the prejudices, to conciliate the affections, to enlighten the understanding, and to promote the happiness of all our fellow citizens.

Having united under these principles, we adopt the following rules and regulations for transacting the business of the institution.

ARTICLE I.

The Society shall be co-extensive with the State, but for the conveniency of the members, there shall be a separate meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, which shall chuse to adopt this constitution. A member admitted in the city or in any county, shall of course be a member of the Society at large, and may attend any of the meetings wherever held.

ARTICLE II.

A meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Thursday in every month, and in the respective counties as often and at such times as they shall by their own rules determine. But the President of each respective meeting may convene the members on any special occasion.

ARTICLE III.

The election of new members and of the officers of the Society shall be by ballot and by a majority of the votes of the members present at each respective meeting. But no new members shall be voted for at the same meeting at which he is proposed. The names of the members proposing any candidates for admission shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose. Every member on his admission shall subscribe this constitution and pay the sum of half a dollar to the Treasurer for the use of the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the meeting in the city of Philadelphia shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and a Corresponding Committee of five members; and the meetings of the respective counties shall chuse a President and such other officers as they think proper. The officers of the meeting held in the city of Philadelphia shall be chosen on the first Thursday in January in every year.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Committee, to correspond with the various meetings of the Society and with all other Societies, that may be established on similar principles, in any other of the United States, and to lay all communications which they shall make and receive, together with such other business as they shall from time to time deem proper, before the Society at a meeting held within their respective counties.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep minutes of the proceedings of the several meetings; and of the Treasurers, to receive and account for all monies to them respectively paid.

[CIRCULAR.]

FELLOW CITIZEN,

WE have the pleasure to communicate to you a copy of the constitution of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY," in hopes that after a candid consideration of its principles and objects, you may be induced to promote its adoption in the county, of which you are an inhabitant.

Every mind capable of reflection, must perceive, that the present crisis in the politics of nations, is particularly interesting to America. The European confederacy, transcendent in power, and unparalelled in iniquity, menaces the very existence of freedom. Already its baneful operation may be traced in the tyrannical destruction of the constitution, and the rapacious partition of the territory of Poland: And should the glorious efforts of France be eventually defeated, we have reason to presume, that for the consummation of monarchical ambition, and the security of its establishments, this country, the only remaining depository of Liberty, will not long be permitted to enjoy in peace the honors of an independant, and the happiness of a republican government.

Nor are the dangers arising from a foreign source, the only causes, at this time, of apprehension and solicitude. The seeds of Luxury appear to have taken root in our domestic soil; and the jealous eye of patriotism already regards the spirit of freedom and equality, as eclipsed by the pride of wealth and the arrogance of power.

This general view of our situation, has led to the institution of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY." A constant circulation of useful information, and a liberal communication of republican sentiments, were thought to be the best antidotes to any political poison, with which the vital principles of civil liberty might be attacked; For by such means, a fraternal confidence will be established among the citizens; every symptom of innovation will be studiously marked; and a standard will be erected, to which, in danger and distress, the friends of liberty may successfully resort.

To obtain these objects, then, and to cultivate on all occasions, the love of peace, order, and harmony; an attachment to the constitutions, and a respect to the laws of our country, will be the aim of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY." Party and personal considerations are excluded from a system of this nature; for, in the language of the Articles under which we are united, men and measures will only be estimated according to their intrinsic merits, and their influence in promoting the prosperity of the state.

From you, Citizen, we hope to derive essential aid, in extending the society and maintaining its genuine principles. We request, therefore, an early attention to the subject, and solicit a constant correspondence.

We are with esteem your
Fellow Citizens.

Philadelphia, 4th July, 1793.

Officers of the Democratic Society, for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

David Rittenhouse, President.
William Coats, } Vice-presidents.
Charles Biddle, }
James Hutchinson, }
Alexander J. Dallas, } Committee
Michael Leib, } of corres-
Jonathan D. Sergeant } pondence.
David Jackson, }
Israel Israel, Treasurer.
J. Porter, } Secretaries.
P. St. Duponceau, }

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,
cp3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.
For European risques, in six months.
For India and China risques, in 12 months.
For risques by the year, in eight months.
For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTISING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of Subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, south Front-Street) at any time after the 5th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several States are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ed12w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.